

A Soldier's Diary of the Civil War.

By LYMAN S. WIDNEY, 34th III.

the situation during the last four days, because we did not change our position for did we see other troops changing position. The world we see other troops changing position. sitions. The usual amount of firing from loss. big and little guns on both sides, the fato excite much interest now or to fur-nish us with a lively subject of conversation. But this evening the grapevine resumed business when some of our men returned from visiting friends on the extreme left of our army and reported that the troops there were leaving their works in front of the enemy and moving back with hospitals and trains, to the north bank of the Chattahoochee River.

This revives Sherman's order of a week from our own line of communication and hurling his entire army upon Johnston's only line of communication, the railroad to Macon. We all realize that this movement Involves great risk, but we all say better this than another assault like Kenesaw Gen. Jeff. C. Davis has succeeded Gen. Palmer in the command of our corps, and Gen. Morgan has succeeded Davis in com-

Mand of our division.

Aug. 26.—We now know that our "guard swing" around Atlanta is in progress. The Twentieth Corps, under Gen Slocum, was retired to the railroad cross ing on the north bank of the Chattahoo-chee River, and our left wing has released its grasp of the south bank and is stealing by night marches toward our right. One regiment after another is leaving its in-trenchments, to be occupied by the enemy

who, doubtless, think we are retreating.

Our supply wagons, loaded with provisions and ammunition, are being placed in the midst of our Army of the Cumber-land for safe conduct, to be protected as the mother hen protects her helples brood; for if Wheeler should pounce upor them like a hawk our expedition must prove a failure, if not a great disaster.

During the day the left of our corr

began leaving the works, and our brigade remained under orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice. Ang. 27 .- More than half the night had flown when we moved stealthily from our works, leaving our pickets to follow us at daybreak this morning. When the letter withdrew from their rifle-pits the Confed erates followed, and slight skirmishing en-

We moved three miles, and waited for

our pickets to rejoin us.

Aug. 28.—As soon as it was light enough
we moved forward toward the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, and struck it about 4 p. m. near Red Oak, when we at

once began to tear up the track, hurning the ties and twisting the heated rails.

During the day our division led the corps and did the skirmishing, which was not serious. The Fourth Corps followed ours and also encampel in line across the railroad facing east, in expectation of attack from that direction. tack from that direction.

Aug. 30.—We spent the entire day of the 29th in destroying the railroad track, but on the morning of the 30th our corps, with the Fourth, moved toward the Macon Railroad. Our leading regiments skir-mished slightly with the enemy as we advanced, but the opposition was much weaker than we had reason to expect. We did not reach the Macon Railroad during this day's march, but halted to form our line in connection with the Fourth Corps. on our left, and the Army of the Tennes-

e, on our right. Aug. 31.—Gen. Sherman ordered Thomas to send a strong detachment to feel for the railroad and discover what disposition Hood had made for its protec-

Baird's Division and our brigade were selected for this duty. We met with but little opposition, and soon reached a position within sight of the railroad and also of a long line of wagons moving from Atlanta to Jonesboro. One of our batteries was brought forward and began to drop shells in the midst of mules and wagons which immediately caused a stampede and soon the road was deserted. We also learned from captured stragglers that the two corps of Lee and Hardee had passed

down from Atlanta to Jonesboro.

Although our expedition was merely : reconnoissance, and our position involved a possibility of our being cut off from the main army, Gen. Baird determined to seize the railroad and hold it, since we unexpectedly within our grasp. Accordingly he sent forward a regiment to the track, which drove away a small detachment of cavalry, burned a few cars, tore up a few rails and retired a quarter of a mile to a ridge of timber behind an open field, where, being soon after rein-forced by a brigade, a stronger detachment was sent to the railroad, and, as i was now dark, intrenchments were built

The Fourth Corps also reached the railad a few miles north of us. In the meantime the two corps which Hood had dispatched from Atlanta to Jonesboro attacked the Army of the Tennessee, but our men had the shelter of hastily-constructed breastworks, and, as usual, the assailants had the worst of it The attack was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

#### FALL OF ATLANTA.

Sept. 1 .- When Hood, who remained in Atlanta with one corps, learned of the number. and that the railroad was in our posse sion at two points between Atlan oneshoro, he ordered the return of Lee's Corps during the night, in apprehension of an attack upon the city.

Sherman then ordered his entire force

to concentrate on Jonesboro, expecting to and two corps there intrenched; but in consequence of the withdrawal of Lee only one corps was there to bear the weight of

Our detachment under Baird having retained its hold on the railroad, we were reinferced early in the morning by the re mainder of our corps, after which we pro-ceeded down the vailroad toward Jones

boro, four miles distant. When we came within one and a haif miles of the town we encountered the left of Howard's command in position, con-fronted by the heavy defenses of Jonesboro. There we haited, while Gen. Davis cent one brigade of Carlin's Division to reconnoiter our front. This brigade, after a severe skirmish, fortunately secured posession of a ridge which commanded a view of the enemy's intrenchments, tially concealed by a strip of timber

crowning an opposite ridge. Gen. Davis bastened to reinforce the brigade on the ridge, and from that point of vantage studied the enemy's position with his glass. He discovered that the enemy's line of intrenchments, which can north in front of Howard, turned southangle, which Davis believed could be saulted with advantage. About this time Gen. Thomas appeared on the scene order our corps to another position, but when Davis explained his plan he assented to its execution. Perhaps Thomas consented with reluctance, for it was known that he objected to the assault on Kenesaw, and the conditions were similar here; especially that our division, which took part in that assault and failed, was again

selected for this hazardous work. Accordingly our division was ordered to join Carlin's on the ridge and with two brigades of that division make the assault. while the remainder of the corps should remain in readiness to profit by any ad-vantage we might gain. In order to reach

Copyrighted, 1901, by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Aug. 25, 1864.- "Monotonous" expresses the position assigned us, we marched down

Forming on the ridge in two lines we

reach his works on the enemy's ridge to number to the casualties of skirmish and battle.

In front of our brigade was an open field for half a mile, cut with ditches and swamps, which delayed our progress and prepared for comfort. Gen. Sherman has caused our line to be much broken, while given us permission to use deserted build-

We bivouncked at the edge of the field over which we charged during the battle. The next morning we moved to the main Atlanta road and proceeded to Rough and Atlanta rond and proceeded to Rough and Ready, where the solitary inhabitant appeared delighted that Hood was driving Sherman back to Atlanta. On the Sth we reached White Hall, one and a half miles from Atlanta, and saw the tall, white spires of the city and the frowning fortifications built to protect it. There our brigade was halted and massed in column by hattalians, while Gen Morran umn by battalions, while Gen. Morgan read to us the congratulatory messages and orders of President Lincoln and Gens. Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Davis, and his

The President's telegram was especially acceptable, in which he said:
"The marches, battles, sieges and other military operations that have signalized the campaign must render it famous in the annals of war, and have entitled those who have participated therein to the ap-

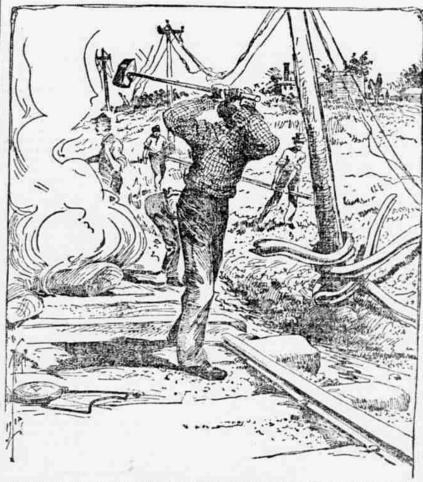
plause and thanks of the Nation.'

As an evidence of the ardnous and dan-gerous service performed by Sherman's army during four months of alternate miliar whistle of shells and bullets overhead, and the occasional killing and wounding of men in our various camps have been too common during four months to excite much interest now or to furtoe excite much interest now o

While we were forming our lines, two of our batteries had been brought to the ridge and fired vigorously toward the angle which was to be the point of our attack. The Confederates replied with two batteries from that position.

At 4 p. m. the signal was given and we started down the slope of our ridge to a shallow ravine, whence we must ascend the slope of the enemy's ridge to reach his works on the crest.

In front of our brigade was an open



"GEN. BAIRD DETERMINED TO SEIZE THE RAILROAD AND HOLD IT."

where the ground afforded some protection.

We were then about 300 yards from the enemy's works. Many times during the campaign the Confederates had witnessed similar movements where we crowded close to their works and were then content to remain, while flanking columns.

Thousands of hatchets hammering thousands of neat, comfortable cabins are springing up in straight rows here, there and everywhere.

Sept. 17.—We are afflicted almost between to remain, while flanking columns. close to their works and were then con-tent to remain, while flanking columns and etheir fortifications useless and an has been issued every day since we came al-ault unnecessary.

first line had leaped the breastworks and army. all who did not hastily retreat were made risoners.

Our regiment, in the second line, followed closely after the first, and was immediately thrown behind a captured battery of eight guns to prevent any attempt to recapture it, while our adjoining regiment, the 121st Ohio, furnished a detachment to turn the cannon upon the retreat-

All five brigades of our assaulting col umn, with greater or less difficulties, gained the enemy's works, and the result was the capture of Gen. Gowan, with command, eight cannon, and seven battleflags.

Night closed upon us soon after we entered the works, and pursuit was impossible, so we bivouscked there while Hardee retreated to Lovejoy Station, south of Jonesboro. During the night the number

toward Atlanta reached our ears and proved to be the destruction of aumunition by Hood preparatory to his evacuation of that great stronghold, the direct

and 14 wounded, about 10 per cent, of our

#### JONESHORO AFTER THE EVACUATION.

Sept. 2 .- While pursuit of the retreatng enemy was taken up by portions of the army our corps was moved into Jonesbero and given the duty of burying our own and the enemy's dead. The town showed evidences of hard usage. It once contained 60 houses, but the best buildngs, including the depot, were in ashes. Many of the remaining ones had been struck by shells. The wreck of shelves and counters covered the floors of the stores. Three warehouses were filled with cotton and tobacco. Only women and children, and but few of these, remained.

The non-veterans, those who did not re-enlist with the regiment, were relieved from duty today. Their term of service will expire in five days. Naturally they rejoice that their faithful services in the ranks contributed to the fall of Atlanta. Fortunately for them, not one of their number was injured in the last battle. -There has been considerable firing all day in the direction of Lovejoy Station, where Hood has collected his army and stubbornly resists our farther

rogress south. Jonesboro is filled with wounded Con-federates. Many of our wagons and am-bulances have been out through the adja-cent country collecting their wounded. None but the badly wounded were left to fall into our hands.

I visited a church filled with their wounded. Their appearance is wretched. The poor fellows lie closely together all the floor on batches of cotton. One Confederate Surgeon is in attendance with several of ours.

Several women came in this afternoon from the country to beg the Surgeon to go out to the relief of other wounded, but declared he could not leave his present charge.

Sept. 8.—In accordance with Sherman's orders our corps began to move on the 6th from Jonesboro to Atlanta. Our brigade moved at noon, and proceeded only two miles on the main road when we turned into the woods to wait for our rear guard to withdraw from Jonesboro. The Confederates followed us and slight skirmish-

the same time we suffered severely ings in our vicinity as we see fit. Wagrom the enemy's fire. The entire line was one and men, loaded with boards, windows alted at the foot of the ridge to reform, and doors, hurry by from sunrise to sunset.

Doubtless they considered this movement a repetition, but a surprise was in store for them when, after an hour's delay, and with our lines compactly reformed, we suddenly rushed upon them with the bayonet. A withering volley flushed in our faces and many gaps were of artillery swept away an entire platoon of the 78th Ill., almost in front of us.

Our stomachs have no right to object. One that can't digest sole-leather and 10-penny nails has no business in the to this camp in place of salt pork. Not Doubtless they considered this move- a drop of grease do we get, so our beef

#### SCENES OF DESCLATION.

Sept. 26.—Being located on the Macon Railroad, we witnessed with interest the transfer of citizens from Atlanta to Rough and Ready Station, where Hood received

An armistice for this purpose was arranged from the 15th to the 25th. During this period two trains passed daily, loaded with refugees and their household the same class of freight.

Sherman had ordered all citizens to

But amid this scene of desolation there are two points of activity: the depot, where supplies are arriving, and one block of Main street, where many sutlers are congregating and where many soldiers are (To be continued.)

### ONLY A NAME

No Money Is Wanted.

Please show this to some person who needs one of these books. Ask him to send me his name. I will mail the book, and with it an or

der on your nearest druggist for six bot-tles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will tell the druggist to let the sick one take it for a month. If satisfied, then pay \$5.50. If not, I will pay the druggist myself.
I mean that exactly, I do not alway

succeed, for sometimes there is a cause like cancer, which medicine cannot cure. But most of these diseases result from weakened inside nerves; those nerves which alone make every vital organ do its duty. I have spent a lifetime in learn ing how to strengthen them; my Restorning how to strengthen them; my Restora-tive always does that. I have furnished it to 555,000 people on terms like the above, and 39 out of each 40 have paid for it—paid because they were cured. There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you or your friend. I will pay all the cure you or your friend. I will pay all the cost if I don't. Won't you tell this to some sick person who wants to be well?

Simply state which Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia, book you want, and Book No. 2 on the Heart, address Dr. Shoop, Book No. 3 on the Kidney, a Book No. 3 on the Kidney, Box Sil, Racine, Wis. Book No. 5 for Men. (sealed, Book No. 6 on Rheum vism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one two bottles. At all druggists.

HORROR OF CAHABA.

Recollections of Sufferings in a Rebel Prison EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I be-longed to Co. G, 13th Wis., Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland. Forty of my company were captured on the last day of December, 1864, at Paint Rock, Ala. We were held prisoners until about March

15, 1865, and only 20 of us lived to get The first question that greeted us on entering the prison was: "Where is old Billy Sherman?" The poor fellows all seemed to think all depended on Uncle Billy, and when we told them that Sherman was coming that way, and would soon be there, and how Thomas got away

with Hood at Nashville, there was much excitement and harrahing. We were divided into squads of 10 men. Every 10 had an ordinary skillet set upon sion of the Thirteenth Corps occupied the three bricks, in which to cook our rations, center of the Union army, yet Hovey's three bricks, in which to cook our random, which consisted of about a pint of cornmeal ground up, cob and all, to each man meal ground up, cob and all, to each man of the battle of Port Gibson.

Gen. Grant, in his Memoirs, says that with his wooden spoon, until all was gone. Sometimes we would draw a few black-eyed beans; we would divide them and put them in our pockets and eat them raw, as we did not have sufficient wood to cook

One out of the 10 was allowed to go out and get wood. We always let the one go that could carry the largest load. as what he could carry at one time had to last us from six to 10 days. We split our wood with a railroad spike, and that

ide gate and took those and then opened he gates and came inside and tried to get the boys up, but there was such confusion that he could not make them understand He yelled at the top of his voice: "For God's soke, boys, come out the rates are open." The rebels heard the racket and came rushing in. They can us back to one wo lines of musketry in front of us, and old us if the men that planned the cantold us if the men that planned the canturing of the guards did not come out and give themselves up they would open fire. They did not fire, although no one came out. They lined us un and had the guards that were captured look us over to see if they knew any of us, but they only found lights Rigney. The guards told Rigney they would shoot him if he did not fire way out during Stoneman's Raid, says that nearly all succeeded in reaching the Union lines after some hard fighting. Commide Dungan, however, believes that Dr. Tobey is mistaken in stating that Wolnev they would shoot him if he did not tell who the others were, but they could

to get Rigney to parole or three of the nw Rigney when he came in; the boys arried him to camp on their shoulders.
At the time of the attempted escape there were many officers in the town on parole, and they understood the plan, and ere ready to take command of us.

after these officers were sent to Ander Selmar stayed there three days; we could goods, and also many army wagons with hear Wilson's cavalry. The guards opened the gates and told us to go down to the denot, and they would send us to our lines. leave the city and go North or South, as their sentiments dictated. Naturally, they put us in box-cars and sent us to Jackson, Miss.; there they gave us something to eat, and the next morning we started for the Big Black River. They told us that our men would meet us the realized the impossibility of transporting dee retreated to Lovejoy Station, south of Jonesboro. During the night the number of our prisoners was doubled by the addition of the enemy's wounded and the surrender of men who were left behind in the retreat.

The deep rumbling of heavy explosions toward Atlanta reached our ears and proved to be the destruction of ammunition by Hood preparatory to his evacuation of that great stronghold, the direct result of our successful assault.

The loss in our regiment was five killed and 14 wounded, about 10 per cent, of our number.

The loss in our regiment was five killed and 14 wounded, about 10 per cent, of our number.

The loss in our regiment was five killed and 14 wounded, about 10 per cent, of our successful assault.

On the Augusta Railroad, east of the successful about Avril 10. I

ruins mark the location of others.

On the Augusta Railroad, east of the city, are seen the ruins of 80 cars and several locomotives. The cars were loaded with arms and ammunition, and when they were set afire, by order of Gen. Hood.

About Arril 20 we were sent up the river on the night of evacuation, excluded with on a hospital beat inst shead of the Sulthey were set alire, by order of Gen. Hood.

A soul Arral 20 we were sent up the river on the night of evacuation, exploded with terrible effect. A surrounding field was fairly sown with fragmanets of the ears and their contents.

A soul Arral 20 we were sent up the river on a hospital boat just ahead of the Sultana, which was blown up, and about 800 of the poor boys lost their lives.

We stopped at Jefferson Barracks a

few days, then were sent to Benton Barracks, at St. Louis. There we received our ration money and the Government could not control the boys after that, so of Main street, where many sutlers are congregating and where many soldiers are lured to gaze fondly upon inxuries that few have money to purchase.

They for control the boys are they furloughed us and sent us home. I got home May 10, 1865, and got my discharge June 15, 1865.—A. C. MENOR, Abilene, Kan.

#### Maj. Bradford Only Wounded.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: J. Canfield, of Marshalltown, Iown, says in the issue of Feb. 6: "Maj. Bradford, of a Tennessee regiment of cavalry, was also killed at Fort Pillow." This is an error; e was not killed, but wounded, and taker prisoner; was held at Wytheville, Va., during the Fall of 1864, and from the rear of his tent I, with others, ran the guard lines and escaped on the night of Oct.13. His wounds were not considered danger

In this connection allow me to protest

against the wrongful and indiscriminate use of the term "veteran." In general, the word signifies long experience in some line of action, especially in the duties of a soldier; but the action of certain men and regiments during the civil war gave to the term a definite and certain meana soldier; but the action of certain men and regiments during the civil war gave to the term a definite and certain meaning. Men who had served valiantly for nearly three years re-enlisted, thereby becoming "veterans," and they and they only, were and are entitled to this honorable distinction. Neither this writer nor the command to which he belonged "re-enlisted," and were not therefore entitled to be called "veterans." In each organization there were men who for various and doubtless good reasons did not re-enlist, and they were non-veterans. Other and later regiments had not served long enough to "veteranize," and consequently made no such claim. In the Spanish-American war few regiments went farther than Jacksonville or Chickamanga, many scarcely leaving the State camp; yet by

ifested an excellent courage that should forever mark them as a distinct class.— B. F. LORING, 8th Tenn., Nashville, Tenn

Hovey's Division at Port Gibson. daylight till after dark, and Hovey's Divi-

for a day's rations. Sometimes we would draw a little piece of thin beef, very thin at that. We would fill our skillet with water and stir in the meal until it was thick, and then cut our beef into gives us credit for making a good fight small pieces and stir it into the meal. As that day, but says that there were others set it off and all get around it and each statement of the loses at Chaplen's Hill one take a bite, when it came his turn, in different from the critical reports on different from the official reports heard them at the time. Hovey's Division lost in killed, wounded and missing 1.468 men, and by my Captain's watch the time occupied was two hours and 28 minutes and it was a hot day. The retirement of Gen. McClernand by order of Gen. Grant created much mutinous language in our regiment, and with us Gen. Grant was not very popular till after Lee's surrender. -Geo. P. Wood, Co. I, 29th Wis., Roy

s what he could carry at one time had to last us from six to 10 days. We sall that served as an ax for about 10 signads.

Our wood with a railroad snike, and that served as an ax for about 10 signads.

Our supply of wood was so small that when it rained we could not build a fire and often ate our meal raw for two and three days at a time.

We were allowed to go out into the outside stockade during the daytime. Then in the evening they would make us go inside the brick wall. One evening as we were going in a rebel boy on guard shot one of the prisoners. The guard's name was John Hawkins. He snid: "I told mother that I would kill a — Yank."

When we came into Cahaba it was soffull that we had to sleep on the ground outside the sheds. When it rained we would scrape the mud up in rows, and then lie down so thick that one could not turn. We had to lie down at 8 o'clock, and could not get up till 7, and two of us were not allowed to get up at the same time during the night.

Capt. Hanchett, 16th Ill. Cav., planned to capture the guards and release the prisoners. One night he took the first guard, then put a prisoner in his place to call the time of night; then he went to the next guard and did the same. If they made any fuss he would swear at them and tell them he would give the plantest. As the guards were eaptured they were taken to the sink and guarded. I was the prisoners fighting over their blankets. As the guards were eaptured they were taken to the sink and guarded. I was the reisoners fighting over their blankets. As the guards were eaptured they were taken to the sink and guarded. I was the reisoners fighting over their blankets. As the guards were eaptured they were taken to the sink and guarded. I was the reisoners fighting over their blankets. As the guards were eaptured they were taken to the sink and guarded. I was the reisoners fighting over their blankets. As the guards were eaptured they were taken to the sink and guarded. I was the reisoners fighting over their blankets. As the guards were eaptured After the Captain and taken all of the pards on the inside, he went to the out-

#### PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole

Line. WOLFORD'S MEN. John Dungan, Co. L. 1st Ky. Cav.,

Dr. Tobey is mistaken in stating that Wolford commanded the troops: he believes that Col. Adams was in command.

COLORED TROOPS AT TUPELO. J. W. Lindsel, Co. E. 93d Ind., Bloomington, Ind., has read with interest the dispute regarding the colored troops at Tupelo. He writes: "I can say that they made a wonderful racket at night, but I dispute the colored troops at Tupelo. He writes: "I can say that they are command of Col. Curtis, 12th W. Va. He was with lightly received by the 12th W. Va. He was with the colored troops at Tupelo. He writes: "I can say that they are command of Col. Curtis, 12th W. Va. He was with lightly received by the 12th J. W. Lindsel, Co. E, 93d Ind., Bloomalways heard that they got mixed up and were fighting each other. I visited the hospital next morning, and saw the doe tors working over the wounded."

PENSION FOR SI AND SHORTY. J. H. Foor, Co. K. 208th Pa., Ray Hill. Pa., thinks that Si and Shorty ought to go home pretty soon, and apply for a pension at once, because they will be very old before Evans reaches their case,

HISTORY OF THE 65TH ILL. Comrade A. A. Jones, Toledo, Iowa, who was elected Historian of the 65th Ill., better known as the Scotch Regiment, of Chicago, at the National Eucampment n Chicago, reports that he has completed the history of the regiment so far as it a possible to do so with the assistance hat he has received. He believes, however, that should other members of the egiment write him, giving accounts of heir experiences in the service, he could naterially increase the value of the his

CAPTURE OF FORT CHEGG. Capt. Case, Allerton, Iowa, writes that

## Free to Ladies

Treatment Given Free to Every Lady.

Cures Every Form of Female Weakness Displacements, Leucorrhea, Suppressed or Painful Menses, Falling of the Womb, Change of Life, Etc.

The celebrated lady specialists have decided for a short time to give free, one full-sized \$5.00 package to every suffering woman father also was in the service. All reached



TWO OF AMERICA'S GREATEST LADY SPECIALISTS

# many all these are called "veterans," against which I feel it time to protest, in making which I wish it distinctly understood that the protest is entirely impersonal. The service I gave the country amounted in all to 40 months, in separate or different commands, but I did not have the chance to veteranise, so cannot say as to the disposition and courage; simply did not, and can justly lay no claim to that effect. Those who became veterans manifested an excellent courage that should **BLADDER TROUBLE**

Had to Pass Water Very Often Day and Night.

Entron National Tribune: I was a member of the 29th Wis. The regiment belonged to and fought with Gen. A. P. Hovey's Division. We were under fire from rebel batteries and infantry from

DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y .;

DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.;
About two years ago I had a very severe case of kidney and bladder trouble.
The pain in the small of my back was so severe that I could not stand it to stay in
one position more than a moment or two, and was obliged to pass water very often
day and night. I tried medicines and doctors without getting relief. Noticing an
advertisement in the Topeka State Journal of Swamp-Root, I determined to give it
a trial and bought a bottle. By the time I had finished the first bottle the pain had
entirely disappeared from my back. The pain and frequent desire to pass water
ceased. However, I continued to take the medicine, using about six bottles in all.
That was over a year ago, and I have had no return of the trouble since.

Chief Engineer, State Capitol Building, Topeka, Kan. A. A. Nooney.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

We often see a relative, a friend or an acquaintance apparently well, but in a

few days we may be grieved to learn of their severe illness, or sudden death, caused by that fatal type of kidney trouble—Bright's Disease.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle sent free, by mail.

Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Free by Mail. EDITORIAL NOTE.-Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, and has EDITORIAL NOTE.—Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, and has proven so successful in every case, that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of the Washington National Tribune who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing, be sure and mention reading this generous offer in the Washington National Tribune when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

the brigade on that memorable morning. LOUISVILLE TO THE SEA. H. C. Winchester, Co. I. 34th Ill., Olive. Ind. Ter., writes that there are many vet erans of the civil war residing in the Ter-ritory, but he knows none of his regiment. He has been reading Lyman S. Widney's story, which recalls many since forgotten. Comrade Winchester was in all the battles and marches in which the gallant "old 3-ith" was engaged, but

SCATTERING. Ezekiel Marple, 604 Marple St., West Grafton, W. Va., writes that he has a medal issued to John J. Madale, Co. L. 10th N. Y. Cav., which he will return to the owner or his relatives.

H. J. Conover, 400 St. Mary's St., Pekin, Ill., would like to hear from any soldier who was on the steamboat Rob Roy, write from New Orleans Let Alexander.

Couldn't Have Been a Scout.

"He says he was a British scout in going from New Orleans, La., to Alexar dria, La., on the Red River, May 2, 1864, when fired into about 10 miles below

miraculously escaped without a scratch.

Abner Dunham, First Lieutenant, 12th Iowa, Manchester, Iowa, has a coppel identification check which bears the invt. Vol., Chester." This check was found last Summer about 12 miles from Williamsburg, Va., by the side of the grave of two Union soldiers, who were murdered by guerrillas shortly before the close of the war.

F. C. Hardman, of Smithville, W. Va., writes that his father served in Co. C. 11th W. Va., and took part in all the fights in the Shenandoah Valley and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House. W. C. Shearer, Co. D, 42d Mo., Lock

vood, Mo., writes that he favors the Quay bill, because, under the provisions of the roposed law, all the widows would get 12 per month, and nearly all the veteran who are not now pensioned would get \$12

per month. George Smith, 200 East Eric Ave., Lo. in the service. An reached nome in safety.

T. O. Cooke, 1922 Woodland Ave., Lo-

rain, O., has noticed the claims made by various comrades to the honor of being the youngest Post Commander. rade Cooke himself is a very young Post Commander, but his record has been beaten by others already mentioned in The National Tribune, Comrade Cooke, however, puts forward another claim, that of being a Past Post Commander in three Departments-Texas, Arkausus and Ohio, His first term as Commander was completed over 12 years ago. He was one of the Delegates that organized the Departent of Texas at Dallas, in the 80's,

J. M. Doty, Kent, O., served as marine engineer in the Quartermaster's Depart-ment, under Thomas J. Carlisle. He en-listed Aug. 14, 1863, to serve six months. and was not discharged until May 13, 1865. He would be pleased to hear through The National Tribune from comrades who served in that Department, Siverd Post, 85, Winfield, Kan., has 294 members in good standing. The comrades of this Post want to know if any Post in a town of 6,500 inhabitants can bent this record.

Elberfield Post, 484, Elberfield, Ind.,

has adopted resolutions tavoring the con-struction of naval vessels at Government Yards. They believe, should construction ment each day of vessels be made at Government Naval rejected cases. Yards, it would give a number of veterans employment. Geo. M. D. Hyms, Fulton, O., would

like some survivor to write a full account of the Saltana disaster. John Ellis, Salona, Wis., would like to

Maj. S. F. Shaw, 10th W. Va., in his sketch of West Virginia troops in the Army of the Potomac, in the issue of Feb. 6, has made a mistake about the Jan. 25 he walked five miles to attend his

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

axative Brome-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in ene

"Who Goes There?" EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Let "Who loes There' continue. It is the first article read. Don't let Berwick be captured; ell us all that he did. It brings back to memory things of bygone days.—John Dungan, Co. L, 1st Ky. Cav., Norwood,

A Theory. "But the shipbuilders are said to be Ezekiel Marple, 604 Marple St., West very busy. Why should they want a sub-

"He says he was a British scout is south Africa."

"Yes; he's an awful liar."
"You don't believe he was a scout?" "His various claims are conflicting. He ays he was never captured even once."



PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

Atlantic Building. Washington, D. C.
Patent business exclusively. Send for pamphlet. -FREE- MAENTEL'S -FREE-GERMAN CATARRH CURE.

## PENSIONS

allowed in one day. He is at the Depart-ment each day, looking up neglected and rejected cases. He uses all the testimony on

file, and will look up yours. Fee due when you get your money. Write at once. JOSEPH H. HUNTER. Pension and Patent Attorney Washington, D. C.